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HASKINS, CHARLES WALDO.—Business Education and Accountancy. Edited by F. A. Cleveland. [Portrait.] New York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1904. 8vo. [Gift, from E. W. Sells, New York.]

JARDINE, SIR W., *Editor*.—The Naturalist's Library: Mammalia, 13 vols.; Birds, 14 vols.; Fishes, 6 vols.; Insects, 7 vols. (Coloured Plates.) Edinburgh, W. H. Lizars, 1843. 40 vols. 12mo.

LAY, WILLIAM AND HUSSEY, CYRUS M.—Narrative of the Mutiny on board the Ship *Globe* . . . Jan., 1824, &c. New London, 1828. (Reprint by The Abbey Press, New York [1903].) 12mo.

MARINE SOCIETY of the City of New York. Memoir, read at the Annual Dinner, Jan. 7th, 1877, together with the Supplement of Dec. 1, 1903, by Captain Gustavus D. S. Trask, &c., &c. With Charter and By-Laws, Officers and Members. New York, Printed for the Society, 1903. 8vo. [Gift, from the Marine Society, New York.]

VOYNICH, W. M.—Eighth List of Unknown and Lost Books, with Supplement. London, 10th June, 1902. 8vo. [Gift, from S. P. Avery, New York.]

WHO'S WHO, 1904. An Annual Biographical Dictionary. London, Adam and Charles Black, 1904. 8vo.

WILDERMANN, MAX.—Jahrbuch der Naturwissenschaften, 1902-1903. Freiburg im Breisgau, Herdersche Verlagshandlung, 1903. 8vo. 46 Abbildungen u. 2 Kärtchen.

WORLD ATLAS AND GAZETTEER, The Handy. (120 maps.) New York, Frederick Warne & Co. [1903?]. 16mo.

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#### AMERICAN EXPLORERS IN AFRICA.

In the BULLETIN of the American Geographical Society for January, 1904, is a letter from Colonel Ch. Chaillé-Long, which should attract widespread attention. In July, 1874, Col. Chaillé-Long was the first white man to cross over a part of Lake Victoria Nyanza. In August, 1874, he canoed down an entirely unexplored portion of the White Nile, extending from about the 1st to the 2nd degree of north latitude. On this journey he discovered and crossed a wholly unknown lake, the fourth in size of the lakes of the upper Nile basin, which was named Lake Ibrahim by the Khedive Ismail. These discoveries were clearly set forth in Col. Chaillé-Long's book, *Central Africa*, New York, 1877, and they entitle Col. Chaillé-Long, together with Speke, Baker, and Stanley, to be considered as one of the four chief explorers of the White Nile.

Another American also, Paul B. Du Chaillu, made one of the greatest discoveries in Central Africa, perhaps—namely, that of the pygmies. As a rule, Dr. Schweinfurth gets most of the credit, even by such careful anthropologists as De Quatrefages in *The Pygmies*,

and by Deniker in *The Races of Man*. Dr. Schweinfurth himself is not to blame, for he mentioned Du Chaillu's priority in *The Heart of Africa*, New York, 1874. Years before Schweinfurth, however, several travellers, among whom was D'Abbadie, I think, spoke from hearsay of a dwarf race. In 1860 the Rev. Lewis Krapf published his *Travels, Researches and Missionary Labors*, in which he gave an account of a "doko" pygmy tribe he had heard of as dwelling south of Abyssinia; stated that he saw at Barava a slave who accorded completely with the description of the Doko, and on his map placed the words "Doko (Pygmies)" exactly where Dr. Donaldson Smith discovered the Dume, a "doko" tribe of dwarfs, in 1895. But it was Paul B. Du Chaillu who, in 1865, discovered the Obongo pygmies and visited one of their villages in the Gaboon region, and his account, published in *A Journey to Ashango Land*, London, 1867, is the first description from actual observation of a tribe of African pygmies.

It is high time, it seems to me, for American geographers to insist that the discoveries of our fellow-countrymen in the unknown regions of the earth should receive full and just recognition.

EDWIN SWIFT BALCH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1904.

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#### BOOK NOTICES.

*Glaciers and Glaciation*, by Grove Karl Gilbert; Vol. III of the Harriman Alaska Expedition. Doubleday, Page & Co., 231 pp., with 18 plates and 106 figures in the text.

Vols. I and II, edited by C. Hart Merriam, and giving the narrative of the expedition, have already been noticed in this BULLETIN, Vol. 33, 1901, pp. 467-469. The volume before us is the first in the technical series. Mr. Gilbert does not profess to have added greatly to our knowledge of Alaskan glacial geology, but his reconnaissance of Alaska's long shore-line was comprehensive, and such a general survey by one of the most experienced of American observers could not fail of great interest. He has combined his work with the detailed studies of Reid, Russell, and others, forming the first general review of Alaskan ice work. The first part of the volume deals with existing glaciers, and the second with Pleistocene glaciation. Photographs in great numbers were taken by the author and by many members of the expedition, and in